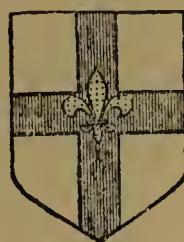


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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1948

BY

M. L. BERY, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



*Lincolnshire Chronicle Printing House,
Lincoln.*

City Health Department,
Lincoln.
July, 1949.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health of the City during 1948.

This is my nineteenth Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health.

The Report is in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 3/49 which requires that the report should include a review of the working of all the local health services provided under Part III of the National Health Service Act since 5th July, 1948, that is, Care of Mothers and Young Children, Midwifery, Health Visiting, Home Nursing, Vaccination and Immunisation, Ambulance Services, Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care, Domestic Help and Health Centres. It should also include sections on Dental Treatment, Mental Health, Food Poisoning, Water, Meat and Other Foods, matters coming under Parts I and VIII of the Factories Act and deal briefly with other matters concerning Public Health and Preventive Medicine.

The National Health Service Act, 1946 came into operation on 5th July, 1948. Your Medical Officer of Health was asked by the Regional Hospital Board to continue to carry out his previous functions regarding the health services which passed to the Board on the appointed day until their permanent arrangements were completed.

I am glad to report that all medical clinics and treatment centres dealing with the Health Services were available during 1948 as in the previous year and these were of great assistance in looking after the health of the citizens.

The number of Tuberculosis notifications was 85 as compared with 119 in the previous year and deaths from this disease also showed a decline from 50 to 35. The importance of early diagnosis in the treatment of tuberculous patients and the examination of contacts of notified cases continued to be emphasised during the year. X-ray examinations of the chest are of great importance in early detection of this disease and it is hoped that a mass radiography unit will be made available in Lincoln from time to time.

The total number of Lincoln patients diagnosed to be suffering from Venereal Diseases during the year was 46 as compared with 90 during the previous year. This decline was reflected in the figures for both Syphilis and Gonorrhoea. The work of tracing contacts and follow-up of defaulters continued to receive attention as in previous years.

At the end of the year, of the child population under 15 years of age, 70.9% had been immunised against Diphtheria as compared with 67.3% in the previous year. The number of cases of Diphtheria occurring during 1948 was 21 as compared with 19 during 1947.

There was an outbreak of food poisoning which affected 94 persons without a fatality. In addition, fourteen isolated cases or suspected cases were notified and of these nine were confirmed. The infecting organism in the outbreak and eight isolated cases was *Salmonella typhimurium* and in one of the isolated cases it was *Salmonella dublin*. It is of the utmost importance that all persons engaged in the handling and preparation of food should pay all possible attention to personal cleanliness.

The care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting and other health services provided by the Council as a Local Health Authority and sanitary and other services provided by them as a Local Authority have been fully occupied during the year in safeguarding the health of the inhabitants of the area.

The Vital Statistics concerning the City are given on page 21 and compare favourably with the previous years. The infant mortality rate was well below the average for the Country and again was the lowest recorded for several years in Lincoln.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all members of the Council for their keen interest in the various problems put before them in connection with the health of the City and express my thanks to all staffs engaged in the work of the Health Services for their interest and devotion to the great work entrusted to them.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

M. L. BERY,
Medical Officer of Health.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

The services provided in connection with the care of mothers and young children were on similar lines to previous years.

Particulars of the work undertaken during the year, both before and after the operation of the National Health Service Act, are as follows:—

Infant Welfare Clinics.

No. of children attending for the first time :—	Prior to 5th July	After 5th July	Total
(a) Under 1 year	530	401	931
(b) Between 1 and 5 years ..	26	30	56
Total No. of attendances :—			
(a) Under 1 year	6,829	5,806	12,635
(b) Between 1 and 5 years ..	2,826	2,561	5,387

The total number of individual children under the age of 5 years who attended the Infant Welfare Clinics during the year was 2,874 and they made 18,022 attendances.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

No of women attending for the first time :—	Prior to 5th July	After 5th July	Total
(a) Ante-Natal Clinics	370	317	687
(b) Post-Natal Clinics	100	39	139
Total No. of attendances :—			
(a) Ante-Natal Clinics	1,615	1,532	3,147
(b) Post-Natal Clinics	156	45	201

The total number of individual women who attended these clinics during the year was 838 and they made 3348 attendances.

Birth Control Clinic.

At this clinic advice is given to married women in whose case a future pregnancy would be injurious to their health.

No. of Lincoln women attending for the first time	Prior to 5th July	After 5th July	Total
15	16	31	
Total No. of attendances	38	37	75

The total number of individual women, residing in the City, who attended this clinic during the year was 34.

Light Clinic.

	Prior to 5th July	After 5th July	Total
No. of cases treated for the first time	61	64	125
Total No. of attendances ..	1,529	1,612	3,141

The total number of individual cases who were treated at this clinic during the year was 179.

The above figures include 16 patients from other sections of the Health Services.

Day Nursery.

The Newland Day Nursery continued to be available during the year.

In January the unsafe room at 66, Newland was withdrawn from service, necessitating the exclusion of 12 children from the nursery. To replace the lost accommodation, a hut was erected in the nursery grounds and was put into use in July, 1948.

The accommodation now available provides for 40 children (16 in the 0—2 years group and 24 in the 2—5 years group). There were 30 children on the waiting list at the end of the year, and of these 21 were in the 0—2 years group and 9 in the 2—5 years group.

Care of Premature Infants and Illegitimate Children.

The Health Visitors and the Social Welfare Worker continued to give special attention to premature infants and illegitimate children.

The arrangements for a heated basket and a trained nurse from the City Maternity Home to go with the ambulance when an infant required institutional care were continued during the year, and the Maternity Home continued to notify discharges so that early visits could be paid by Health Visitors.

Child Life Protection.

The number of persons who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year was 4 and the number of children under their care was 5.

MIDWIFERY.

Prior to 5th July, the Municipal Midwives attended 208 domiciliary cases as midwives and 46 as maternity nurses.

After 5th July, they attended 161 as midwives and 87 as maternity nurses.

	Prior to 5th July	After 5th July	Total
Visits paid by Municipal Midwives	3,716	3,632	7,348

The number of cases attended by the Municipal Midwives during the last 5 years was as follows :—

		<i>As Midwives</i>	<i>As Maternity Nurses.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1948	..	369	133	502
1947	..	447	107	554
1946	..	445	137	582
1945	..	442	151	593
1944	..	477	195	672

Medical aid was summoned in 219 cases (120 since 5th July).

During the year, gas/air analgesia was administered by the Municipal Midwives in 225 cases (123 since 5th July).

From 5th July, in accordance with Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, the Local Health Authority continued to be the local supervising authority for the purposes of the Midwives Acts, 1902, to 1936. Statistics relating to maternity cases attended by midwives practising in the area, other than those attended by the Municipal Midwives, are as follows :—

Cases attended :—	<i>Prior to 5th July</i>		<i>After 5th July</i>		<i>Total for Year.</i>
	<i>As Midwives.</i>	<i>As Maternity Nurses.</i>	<i>As Midwives.</i>	<i>As Maternity Nurses.</i>	
(a) By midwives employed in Institutions ..	261	261	235	242	999
(b) By domiciliary midwife in private practice ..	12	14	10	11	47
Totals ..	273	275	245	253	1046

Medical aid was summoned by midwives employed in institutions in 214 cases (79 since 5th July), and by the midwife in private practice in 2 cases (1 since 5th July).

HEALTH VISITING.

During the year the Health Visitors paid 3,607 visits in respect of children under the age of 1 year (1,667 since 5th July), and 4,856 visits in respect of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years (2,283 since 5th July).

In addition, since 5th July when the National Health Service Act came into operation, 247 visits were paid by the Health Visitors to the homes of persons suffering from illness. The total number of visits paid by the Health Visitors was 8,710.

HOME NURSING.

The arrangements with the Lincoln District Nursing Association for the nursing of patients in their homes were continued up to 4th July, 1948. The total number of visits paid by the Association's nurses to cases for which the Local Authority made a grant during this period was as follows :—

Tuberculosis Cases	..	..	..	262
Maternity and Child Welfare Cases	..			314
School Cases	..	..	..	81
Public Assistance cases	..	..	..	6,661
				7,318

After consultation with the Lincoln District Nursing Association it was agreed by the Local Health Authority to take over the nursing staff of the Association from 5th July, 1948. The following is a summary of the work undertaken by the Home Nurses from that date to the end of the year :—

No. of cases on register on 5th July	..	..	..	85
No. of new cases dealt with :—				
(a) Surgical	..	..	..	50
(b) Medical	..	..	..	337
(c) Tuberculosis	..	..	..	7
				394
No. of cases removed from register as :—				
(a) Transferred to hospital, left the district, etc.	..	..	..	49
(b) Died	..	..	..	65
(c) Treatment completed	..	..	..	267
				381
No. of cases on register at end of year	..	..	..	98
Total No. of visits paid during period	..	..	..	11,455

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination.

The Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1907, which provided for the compulsory vaccination of infants, was repealed upon the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act, and up to the 5th July 179 children were vaccinated in the City, and 351 children were exempted on grounds of conscientious objection on the part of the parents.

The Local Health Authority, in their proposals under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, provides facilities for vaccination,

if so desired by the parents, by general practitioners taking part in the Authority's Scheme as well as by the Local Health Authority's medical staff at their clinics. 31 general practitioners were taking part in this Scheme at the end of the year.

A summary of the work undertaken since 5th July is as follows :—

	<i>Under 1 year.</i>	<i>1—4 years.</i>	<i>5—14 years.</i>	<i>15 years or over.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
By Local Health Authority's Staff at clinics :—					
Vaccinations 22 2 — — 24					
Re-Vaccinations .. — — — — —					
By General Practitioners :—					
Vaccinations 66 5 — 8 79					
Re-Vaccinations .. — — 4 14 18					
Total 88 7 4 22 121					

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Arrangements for the diphtheria immunisation of children continued during the year and, to suit the convenience of parents, facilities were available at the Local Health Authority's clinics, and in the case of school children, at the school clinic and at the school they attended.

The work undertaken up to the 30th June was as follows :

	<i>Primary Immunisation.</i>		<i>Reinforcing Doses.</i>
	<i>Under 5 years.</i>	<i>5—14 years.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	437	137	574
			558

As with vaccination, the Local Health Authority's proposals under Section 26 included the participation of general practitioners in the arrangements for the diphtheria immunisation of children. 31 general practitioners were taking part in these arrangements at the end of the year.

Particulars of the children dealt with since 30th June are as follows :—

	<i>Primary Immunisation.</i>		<i>Reinforcing Doses.</i>
	<i>Under 5 years.</i>	<i>5—14 years.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
By Local Health Authority's Staff			
..	426	101	527
			305
By General Practitioners ..			
..	70	5	75
	—	—	—
	496	106	602
	—	—	—
			326

At the end of the year 70.9% of the child population below 15 years of age had been immunised against diphtheria, compared with 67.3% at the end of 1947.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The City Ambulance Service continued to be available during the year, both to patients in the City and to those in neighbouring areas.

The following statistics relate to the period 1st January to 4th July, 1948 :—

	<i>Lincoln</i>	<i>Cases from Neighbouring Areas.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
No. of journeys ..	2,977		324	3,301
Mileage .. .	14,259		15,373	29,632

Since 5th July, 1948, the City Ambulance Service carries out its work under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act and by arrangement with the Lindsey and Kesteven County Councils, the area covered by the Service includes a number of villages in both areas approximately corresponding to a radius of 12 miles from the City centre.

The work undertaken since the 5th July is as follows :—

	<i>Lincoln.</i>	<i>Lindsey.</i>	<i>Kesteven.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
No. of Journeys ..	3,459	179	348	3,986
No. of Patients ..	7,113	198	373	7,684
Mileage .. .	34,678	4,190	7,817	46,685

Included in the Lincoln journeys were 225 for the transport of gas/air analgesia apparatus and 17 for disinfection after cases of infectious disease.

As regards the Lincoln cases, the following statistics give some indication of the types of calls dealt with since 5th July, 1948 :—

Street Accidents and Street Illnesses ..	191
Hospital Admissions	423
Out-patient Attendances	2,633
Inter-Hospital Transfers	104
Hospital Discharges	325
Infectious Disease Cases	73
Maternity Cases	160
Occupation Centre Cases	3,183
Miscellaneous Cases	21
 Total	 7,113

In 5 cases, where long journeys were involved, part of the journey was undertaken by railway, by special arrangement with the railway authorities.

At the end of the year the staff numbered 17. There were 5 vehicles (ambulances 4, sitting-case car 1), which were housed at the Ambulance Station, Old Crown Brewery, Waterside South.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE.

Tuberculosis.

Adequate ventilation, adequate housing, adequate nourishment, and the avoidance of financial and other worries are of great importance to

the well-being of tuberculous patients. Every effort was continued by the Department to assist tuberculous patients.

The following are particulars of the work of the Tuberculosis Visitors and of assistance given for the care and after care of tuberculous patients and their families :—

The Tuberculosis Visitors paid 3379 domiciliary visits (1,627 since 5th July) to investigate the patients' home circumstances, to arrange for the patients' contacts to attend for examination and to give advice on precautions to be taken against the spread of infection.

The payment of maintenance and other allowances to pulmonary tuberculosis patients under Ministry of Health's Memo. 266/T (now superceded by the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948) was continued up to 5th July and during this period 43 patients were assisted.

Additional nourishment by way of increased milk supplies was made available up to 5th July and in this way 24 patients were assisted. Malt and Oil continued to be provided in suitable cases during the year.

There was one Lincoln patient colonised at Papworth Village Settlement at the end of the year.

Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis living in overcrowded or unsuitable housing conditions were specially considered by the Health Committee and referred to the Housing Committee for priority consideration. There were 15 cases outstanding at the beginning of the year. During the year, 21 new cases were referred, 21 cases were rehoused and 4 were removed from the priority list (left Lincoln 1, died 1, changed circumstances 1 and deferred 1). At the end of the year there were 11 cases awaiting rehousing.

Suitable cases under supervision at home are loaned open-air shelters. One such case was assisted during the year.

The Department has continued to co-operate with the Ministry of Labour and National Service for placing tuberculous patients fit for part-time or full-time work in suitable employment and for appropriate cases to be admitted to the Disabled Persons Register.

During the latter part of the year, a scheme for the provision of Occupational Therapy at home in suitable cases was under consideration, and it is hoped to put the scheme into operation at the beginning of 1949. Under this scheme, patients will be assisted by the provision of materials at specially reduced charges for rug-making, embroidery, knitting, etc., and it is hoped that the scheme will be self-supporting financially.

Where necessary, home nursing equipment, beds, bedding, clothing, etc. have been provided or loaned to tuberculous cases, a charge being made according to circumstances.

At the end of the year, negotiations were proceeding with the Lincoln Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade for this Association to carry out, on an agency basis, the Council's responsibilities for the provision of home nursing equipment under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act.

Mental Illness.

Reference to the care and after care of mental cases is made under " Mental Health Service " on page 12.

Venereal Diseases.

The Venereal Diseases Clinics continued to be held at the City Health Department after 5th July and close co-operation between the Department and the Clinic Staff was maintained during the year.

The Social Welfare Worker attended 99 clinic sessions (51 since 5th July), and paid 92 visits (32 since 5th July) for the tracing of contacts and follow-up of defaulters.

Prevention of Blindness.

Prior to 5th July, two Welfare Workers were engaged part-time on work in connection with prevention of blindness and the care and after-care of the blind. After 5th July, one Welfare Worker was engaged full-time on this work and co-operation was being maintained by the Health Department with the Welfare Department which now undertakes this work under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

CASES ON REGISTER.	<i>Prior to 5th July</i>		<i>After 5th July</i>
No. on Register on first day of period	112		113
No. certified during period	8		5
No. transferred from other areas ..	1		2
No. who died	6		3
No. transferred to other areas ..	2		—
No. remaining on Register on last day of period	113		117

OBSERVATION CASES.

No. under observation on first day of period	16	17
No. of new cases who came under observation during period	1	—
No. removed from observation ..	—	2
No. under observation on last day of period	17	15

Cancer, Care and After care of Epileptics, the Hard of Hearing, the Aged and Infirm.

Persons coming under these categories continued to receive attention by the Department as in previous years up to 5th July.

After this date, the major portion of this work passed to the Welfare Committee under Part III of the National Assistance Act, but co-operation was being maintained between the Health Services and the Welfare Services.

After care of patients following discharge from Hospitals.

Efforts were being continued to formulate a scheme for this work in special cases.

Health Education.

The services of the Central Council for Health Education were available to the Department as in previous years. Posters and leaflets

on health matters continued to be displayed and distributed, and during the year the following subjects were dealt with in this way :—

Diphtheria Immunisation.	Influenza.
Vaccination.	Coughs and Sneezes.
Health of the Mother and Child.	Flies.
Measles.	Sleep.

The medical, nursing, sanitary and other staff of the Health Department continued to take all opportunities to give advice on prevention of illness, care and after care and on general hygienic methods.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

This Service, known as the City of Lincoln and Women's Voluntary Service Home Help Service, was inaugurated in March, 1947, to provide domestic assistance for maternity, sick and infirm cases in their homes. The services of a Home Help are provided only on the recommendation of a doctor, district nurse, hospital nurse or upon the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health.

Applications for a reduction in the charge made for this Service are dealt with by the Health (Necessitous Cases) Sub-Committee.

Under Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, this Service was continued. Prior to 5th July, 72 cases were provided with a Home Help, and after 5th July, 83 cases were assisted. The various types of cases were as follows :—

		<i>Prior to 5th July.</i>	<i>After 5th July.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Maternity	..	20	16	36
Sickness	..	30	33	63
Tuberculosis	..	2	4	6
Aged and Infirm	..	20	30	50
 Totals	..	<hr/> 72	<hr/> 83	<hr/> 155
		—	—	—

HEALTH CENTRES.

During the year, Local Health Authorities were not expected by the Ministry of Health to submit any proposals for the provision of Health Centres in view of the building situation which made it impossible to undertake any general programme.

The Local Health Authority, however, intends to arrange a meeting with representatives of the Lincoln Executive Council with a view to discussing the provision and siting of Health Centres, during the early part of 1949.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

The Dental Treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and young children is provided at the Dental Clinic at the Maternity and Child

Welfare Centre. The full-time Dental Officer-in-Charge also carries out work in connection with school children at this Clinic. There is also a Dental Clinic at the School Clinic and the Council have accepted in principle, the establishment of a Dental Department combining the two existing Dental Clinics at an appropriate time.

Dental Officer's report.

"The Statistics for 1948 are as follows:—

1. *Nursing and Expectant Mothers.*

		Prior to 5th July	After 5th July.	Total.
No. inspected	.. ..	69	55	124
No. requiring treatment	.. ..	68	44	112
No. attendances for treatment	.. ..	263	225	488
No. fillings	.. ..	75	149	224
No. scalings	.. ..	63	25	88
No. extractions (local anaes.)	.. ..	33	82	115
No. extractions (nitrous oxide)	.. ..	28	—	28
No. other operations (dressings, etc.)	122	122	129	251
No. patients supplied with dentures (full and partial)	.. ..	20	18	38
No. dentures repaired	.. ..	2	1	3
No. made dentally fit	.. ..	53	37	90
No. half-days devoted to treatment	52	52	39	91
No. half-days devoted to inspection	—	—	4	4

2. *Children under 5 years of age not attending School.*

		Prior to 5th July	After 5th July.	Total.
No. inspected	.. ..	72	70	142
No. requiring treatment	.. ..	66	67	133
No. attendances for treatment	.. ..	139	147	286
No. temporary fillings	.. ..	43	94	137
No. temporary extractions	.. ..	106	81	187
No. local anaesthetics	.. ..	—	—	—
No. general anaesthetics	.. ..	48	40	88
No. other operations (dressings, scalings, etc.)	.. ..	107	201	308
No. made dentally fit	.. ..	66	67	133
No. half-days devoted to inspection	20	20	25	45

I am glad to report that co-operation is being maintained with the Medical Officer of the Ante and Post-Natal Clinics, the District Midwives and the Health Visitors with a view to emphasising the importance of early treatment of dental disease.

I understand that at a suitable time better premises will be provided for dental work and it is hoped that this provision will be made at an early date."

MENTAL HEALTH.

Administration.

Prior to the National Health Service Act coming into operation, a Mental Treatment and Blind Persons Sub-Committee was appointed by the Health Committee. After 5th July, however, all mental health matters were dealt with by a newly appointed Mental Health Services

Sub-Committee which consists of 6 Council members and 3 co-opted members and meets monthly.

STAFF EMPLOYED IN THE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Two Medical Officers of the Council, with previous mental health experience, were available during the year and the services of two Medical Superintendents of Mental Hospitals and one Medical Superintendent of a Mental Deficiency Colony were available for special cases.

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board is being consulted as to the future medical staff arrangements, but it was not possible by the end of the year to formulate a specific scheme.

On 5th July, one Relieving Officer and one Assistant Relieving Officer were transferred from the Public Assistance Department to the Mental Health Service. These officers had previous experience in dealing with cases under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and in general social work. They were designated Mental Health Workers and Authorised Officers and with the assistance of one part-time Mental Deficiency Worker, they were responsible for visiting and the supervision of patients under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and the Mental Deficiency Acts.

There is one Occupation Centre with a staff of one Supervisor, one Guide Assistant and one Home Teacher (part-time).

CO-ORDINATION WITH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD AND HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES.

A definite scheme for co-ordination with the Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committees has not yet been formulated but contact was maintained with the Medical Superintendents of the Mental Hospitals and Mental Deficiency Institution, and arrangements existed whereby assistance in the supervision of patients "on trial" or "on licence" was given by the Mental Health Workers on the request of the Medical Superintendents.

DUTIES DELEGATED TO VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.

The National Association for Mental Health has undertaken the supervision of four ex-Service Hospital Psychiatric cases and it was agreed that this Association should continue this arrangement up to the end of the year.

TRAINING OF MENTAL HEALTH WORKERS.

Arrangements were made for the Senior Mental Health Worker to attend a Course of lectures on the Mental Health Services arranged by the Sheffield University. This Course commenced in November, 1948.

It is hoped to arrange for the other Mental Health Worker to attend a similar Course during 1949.

Account of work undertaken in the community.

After
5th July

UNDER SECTION 28, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

No. of cases visited by Mental Health Workers	2
---	---

UNDER LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS, 1890-1930.

No. of cases visited by Authorised Officers	89
No. of cases admitted to Mental Hospitals	30
No. of cases investigated and found "not liable to be dealt with"	6
	Prior to 5th July.
	After 5th July.

UNDER MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938.

No. of cases ascertained	6	3
No. of cases under guardianship at end of period	21	21
No. of cases under statutory supervision at end of period	35	38
No. of cases under voluntary supervision at end of period	46	48
No. of cases on licence from institutions	11	9
No. of cases admitted to institutions	2	2
No. of domiciliary visits by Mental Health Workers	132	314
No. of cases examined by Public Health Medical Staff: for certification	1	2
for re-examination or special report ..	7	7

TRAINING.

Occupation Centre--

No. on register on first day of period	28	27
New admissions	—	2
No. left district	1	—
No. ceased attendance	—	1
No. on register on last day of period	27	28

Ambulance Service.

The City Ambulance Service was available during the year for the conveyance of patients to Mental Hospitals and Mental Deficiency Institutions. In the case of patients requiring admission to a Mental Hospital, trained hospital staff was available in most cases in the conveyance of these patients.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diphtheria.

Arrangements for the immunisation against diphtheria were continued during the year and are described in this report under the section "Vaccination and Immunisation."

The number of diphtheria notifications during the last five years was:—

1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
19	6	18	19	21

There were no deaths in the year.

Scarlet Fever.

There was an increase in the number of notifications received as compared with the previous year.

Out of the 96 cases notified, 38 were provided with hospital treatment and 58 were treated at home.

The disease was generally mild in character.

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—

1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
268	162	79	48	96

There were no deaths in the year.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—

1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
6	3	2	3	—

There was, however, one death certified from this cause.

Typhoid Fever.

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—

1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
—	1	—	—	—

There was, however, one death transferable to Lincoln from this cause.

Para-Typhoid Fever.

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—

1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
—	—	3	1	1

There were no deaths in the year.

Dysentery.

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—

1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
7	26	9	2	2

There were no deaths in the year.

Acute Polio-Myelitis and Acute Polio-Encephalitis.

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—

1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
1	4	4	13	3

There were no deaths in the year.

Erysipelas.

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—

1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
9	5	3	5	5

There were no deaths in the year.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—

1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
—	1	—	—	—

There were no deaths in the year.

Malaria.

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—				
1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
—	9	—	—	—

There were no deaths in the year.

Pneumonia.

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—				
1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
64	50	69	45	63

The deaths attributed to this cause numbered 24 in the year.

Smallpox.

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—				
1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
—	—	—	—	—

There were no deaths.

Chickenpox.

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—				
1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
280	193	180	87	686

There were no deaths in the year.

Measles.

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—				
1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
76	466	83	489	933

There were 2 deaths in the year.

Whooping Cough.

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—				
1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
85	44	65	167	319

There were 2 deaths in the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—				
1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
9	6	6	4	1

There was no impairment of vision in the one case notified.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—				
1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
11	9	9	21	11

ACUTE RHEUMATISM REGULATIONS, 1947.

These Regulations, relating to the notification of acute rheumatism in persons under the age of 16 years resident in the administrative County

of Lincoln (parts of Lindsey), and the County Boroughs of Bristol, Grimsby, Lincoln and Sheffield, came into operation on 1st October, 1947.

6 cases (1 male and 5 females) were notified in the City during 1948, and all attended the Joint Heart and Rheumatism Clinic.

The clinical classification of these cases is as follows:—

		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1.	Rheumatic Pains and/or Arthritis without heart disease	1	1	2
2.	Rheumatic Heart Disease (Active)			
(a)	with polyarthritis	—	3	3
(b)	with chorea	—	—	—
3.	Rheumatic Heart Disease (Quiescent)	—	—	—
4.	Rheumatic Chorea (Alone)	—	1	1
	Total	1	5	6
		—	—	—

SCABIES.

Thorngate Clinic, which was taken over for the treatment of scabies by the Health Department during 1944, was available during 1948.

In dealing with scabies, efforts were continued to have all the members of the family treated at the same time.

In connection with school children, the percentage of children suffering from scabies from 1933 to 1939 varied between 0.6% and 0.2% and during 1940 to 1943 it rose from 1% to 5.8%. The percentages during the last five years were:— 1944—4.5%, 1945—3.2%, 1946—2.5%, 1947—1.5%, and 1948—2.1%.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications received during the year was 85 (71 pulmonary and 14 non-pulmonary) as compared with 119 (106 pulmonary and 13 non-pulmonary) in the previous year.

The number of primary notifications received during the last five years was:—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Pulmonary	85	64	59	106	71
Non-pulmonary	30	23	13	13	14
	—	—	—	—	—
	115	87	72	119	85
	—	—	—	—	—

The number of deaths from tuberculosis during the last five years was:—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Pulmonary	35	31	39	45	30
Non-pulmonary	9	9	3	5	5
	—	—	—	—	—
	44	40	42	50	35
	—	—	—	—	—

At the end of the year, 45 patients were undergoing treatment in sanatoria.

On 5th July, the work at the Tuberculosis Clinics passed to the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. A brief report of the work up to that date is as follows :—

Number of clinics held	78
Attendances	1001
Domiciliary visits of medical staff	37
X-ray examinations	818

Number of patients on clinic register on 30th June was 389.

The work of the Tuberculosis Visitors and the care and after care arrangements are described in this report under "*Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.*"

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The number of new Lincoln patients who attended the clinic for the first time during 1948 was 157, of these 46 proved to be suffering from Venereal Diseases and 111 were not Venereal.

The number of new cases of definite venereal diseases amongst patients domiciled in the City who came under treatment for the first time during the last five years was :—

	<i>Syphilis.</i>	<i>Soft Chancre.</i>	<i>Gonorrhoea.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1944 ..	25	—	40	65
1945 ..	23	—	42	65
1946 ..	67	—	66	133
1947 ..	33	—	57	90
1948 ..	27	—	19	46

It will be noticed that there was a definite decline in the number of new cases of Syphilis and Gonorrhoea as compared with last year.

Every effort was continued by the Department to trace the sources of infection and take all action that was possible. The importance of patients seeking early treatment and continuing treatment until declared free of infection by the Medical Officer in Charge of the Clinics continued to be emphasised.

The Clinics were conducted on confidential lines as in previous years.

The work of tracing contacts and follow-up of defaulters is described under "*Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.*"

The work at the Clinics passed to the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board on 5th July.

WATER.

The chlorination of the water supply was continued during the year.

Bacteriological analyses were taken each week from the boreholes in use and from the water passing into supply after chlorination and have shown satisfactory results. Chemical analyses were taken quarterly and showed that there was no change in the chemical characteristics of the water.

There was no action necessary on account of contamination by lead.

The great majority of the houses are supplied direct from public water mains but in the case of the remainder, there is only a tap in the yard for the common use of one or more houses.

The water supply was constant and remained satisfactory in quality and quantity.

HOUSING.

Total number of houses erected in the City was :—

		1948	1947
(a) By the Local Authority	..	298	121
(b) By private enterprise	..	18	52
Total	..	316	173

FOOD POISONING.

One outbreak of food poisoning occurred during the year, particulars of which are given below.

Total number of outbreaks.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks of each.	Foods involved with number of outbreaks of each.
1	94	Nil	Salmonella typhi-murium	Cream Cakes

Immediately it became evident that the cream cakes were the possible cause of the outbreak they were withdrawn from manufacture and sale. Thirty-four samples of synthetic cream and fourteen samples of cream cakes, cream filling, confectionery mix and scrapings from cream mixing machines all proved negative. Three out of twelve mice caught on the manufacturing premises were positive to salmonella typhi-murium and it appeared that they were the source of contamination. Incidentally, forty mice caught in food premises, other than those concerned in the outbreak, were submitted for bacteriological examination with negative results.

In addition to the cases concerned in the outbreak, fourteen isolated cases or suspected cases were notified and of these, nine were confirmed. In eight cases the infecting organism was salmonella typhi-murium and in the ninth case salmonella dublin. In none of the cases was it found possible to recover a portion of the suspected food.

HOSPITALS.

The following hospitals were provided by the Local Authority up to 5th July, when the administration of these hospitals passed to the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. A brief report on the accommodation available and the work undertaken up to that date is as follows :—

City Hospital and Sanatorium.

Accommodation :—

For treatment of infectious diseases	56 beds.
,, ,, ,, tuberculosis	47 ,,
Total	103 ,,

All types of notifiable infectious diseases were admitted, including observation and other cases where there was any question of infection. As regards tuberculosis only pulmonary cases were admitted.

The number of infectious diseases cases admitted was 135, this includes 11 cases from outside areas. The number of tuberculosis cases admitted was 39, these being all Lincoln patients.

An X-ray apparatus is available at this hospital in connection with the Tuberculosis Scheme. The total number of X-ray examinations carried out was 1009.

In view of the difficulties of arranging for ear, nose and throat operations amongst children, a special ward was again reserved for this work and came into use on 9th March. The number of children admitted for these operations was 188.

This hospital is a complete Training School for Fever Nurses.

City Maternity Home.

Accommodation :—

Maternity	24 bcds.
Observation	2 ,,

282 women were admitted to the Home, and medical aid was summoned in 115 cases.

The City Maternity Home is approved by the Central Midwives Board as a Part II Training School for 8 pupil-midwives (4 in the Home and 4 on the district). The Home is also approved as a training centre for the purpose of providing instruction in the administration of gas/air analgesia.

Burton Road Institution.

The hospital portion of the Institution provided accommodation for 155 patients. Chiefly chronic medical and surgical cases were admitted. Other types of case, including acute medical and surgical were also admitted when suitable accommodation could not be found elsewhere for them. 203 cases were admitted during the period under review.

This hospital is an affiliated Training School for General Trained Nurses.

SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

It was not found necessary to take action under this Section since the coming into operation of the National Assistance Act.

VITAL STATISTICS.

		1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Population .. .	..	63,760	62,960	65,280	65,770	67,870
(mid-year estimates)						
Net Births .. .	..	1,302	1,212	1,349	1,345	1,247
Net Deaths .. .	..	830	830	801	851	755
Marriages Solemnised .. .	..	600	726	715	707	725
Live Birth Rate .. .	..	20.04	19.25	20.66	20.45	18.37
Still Birth Rate .. .	..	0.59	0.62	0.60	0.67	0.55
Death Rate .. .	..	13.01	13.34	12.27	12.94	11.12
Maternal Mortality Rate .. .	..	1.49	1.60	0.00	1.44	1.56
Infant Mortality Rate .. .	..	36	57	43	33	28
Tuberculosis Mortality .. .	..	.69	.64	.64	.76	0.52
Cancer Mortality .. .	..	1.66	1.78	1.67	1.85	1.59

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY. 1948.

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns in- cluding London	148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000— 50,000 at Census, 1931)	London	LINCOLN
<i>Birth rate per 1,000 population—</i>					
Live Births .. .	17.9	20.0	19.2	20.1	18.37
Still-Births .. .	0.42	0.52	0.43	0.39	0.55
<i>Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population</i>					
All Causes .. .	10.8	11.6	10.7	11.6	11.12
Enteric Fever .. .	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Small-pox .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03
Diphtheria .. .	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Influenza .. .	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.01
<i>Rate per 1,000 live births—</i>					
Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years .. .	3.3	4.5	2.1	2.4	1.6
Total Deaths under 1 year .. .	34	39	32	31	28

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The sanitary section of the Health Department is responsible for the administration of certain parts of the various Public Health Acts and the following other Acts and Regulations made thereunder:—

Housing Acts.
 Food and Drugs Acts.
 Shops Acts.
 Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.
 Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.
 Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act.
 Merchandise Marks Act.
 Rag Flock Act.
 Factories Act.

There is a staff of seven Sanitary Inspectors including the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

General Inspections.

	DWELLINGHOUSES.				Re- <i>Inspections.</i>	Re- <i>Inspections.</i>
Re Notifiable Diseases	231	323
Re Contacts	15	4
Re Other Diseases	7	56
Re Complaints	2,178	4,643
Re Overcrowding Provisions, Housing Act, 1936					55	2
Dirty	18	13
Verminous	37	20
Drains	{	Water Tested	..	..	10	—
		Smoke Tested	..	..	44	3
		Grenade Tested	..	..	42	—
		Inspected	..	..	436	222
Re Swine, Fowls and Other Animals			28	16
Tents, Vans etc.	63	40
Houseboats	12	2
Common Lodging-houses	37	15
Sewers, Ventilators, Street Gullies etc.	67	21
Unclassified Visits	512	—
Interviews	558	—

	OTHER PREMISES.				Re- <i>Inspections.</i>	Re- <i>Inspections.</i>
Canal Boats	20	—
Offensive Trades	3	—
Smoke Observations	37	—
Schools	4	—
Theatres and Cinemas	116	—
Factories	28	11
Bakehouses	24	2
Laundries	1	—

Workplaces (as defined in P.H.A. 1936, Sec. 343)	1	—
Stables, re Accumulation of Manure etc.	4	3
Plots of waste land	14	6
Rat infested Premises	24	4
Swimming Baths	3	—
Squatters	110	—

INFORMAL AND STATUTORY NOTICES.

Statutory Notices outstanding December 31st, 1947 . . .	139	
" " served	249	
" " complied with	309	
" " outstanding December 31st, 1948 . . .	79	
Informal Notices served	678	
" " complied with	741	
" " outstanding December 31st, 1948 . . .	326	
No. of complaints received and recorded at the Health Department	713	

In July a Panel of three local builders was formed to carry out work in default under the Housing and Public Health Acts, at current district building rates plus cost of materials.

This step was found necessary owing to the difficulty in getting builders to tender for this repair work.

The scheme has worked satisfactorily.

Housing.

INSPECTIONS OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,272	
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose . .	5,189	
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	4	
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose . .	5	
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—	
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	815	

REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers

766

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

A— Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	132
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	97
(b) By local authority in default of owners ..	48

B— Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	108
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	92
(b) By local authority in default of owners ..	73

C— Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

D— Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No. of Council houses found to be infested	Nil
do. do. disinfested	Nil
No. of other houses found to be infested	25
do. do. disinfested	25

All the houses were successfully disinfested, a liquid insecticide, Zaldecide with D.D.T., being employed.

The Sanitary Inspectors take the opportunity as occasion may arise to advise tenants as to methods to be adopted to prevent re-infestation after cleansing.

Common Lodging Houses.

No. of Keepers	3
No. of Houses	3
No. of rooms used for sleeping	17
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly	63

The Common Lodging Houses have been kept in conformity with the Byelaws.

Swimming Baths.

The two Swimming Baths in the city are visited from time to time when in use and tests applied to determine the amount of free chlorine in the water.

All tests applied were satisfactory.

Canal Boats.

Number of boats on the Register	..	..	..	50
„ „ inspections made	..	..	..	20
„ „ men on board	..	..	..	39
„ „ women on board	..	..	..	3
„ „ children on board	..	..	..	2
Legal proceedings taken	..	..	..	—
Cases of Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	—
Detention of Boats for Cleansing	..	..	..	—
Number of Boats believed to be available	..	..	..	50
„ „ Motor propelled boats registered	..	..	..	2

No infringements of the Acts and Regulations were noted.

Shops Acts.

Only one complaint, relating to hours of employment and intervals for meals, was received during the year and on investigation the circumstances complained of were not confirmed.

Difficulties have arisen in maintaining a reasonable temperature in some shops because of the restriction on the use of fuel but no complaints have been received from shop assistants.

In the main, shop assistants now enjoy a considerable reduction in hours of employment as very few shops now remain open the full hours permitted by the 1928 Act.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919 and Infestation Order, 1943.

One Pests Officer and two Rodent Operatives are employed to deal with rat and mice infestation and a summary of the work is given below.

In the case of industrial and commercial premises the cost of disinfestation is recovered from the occupiers. Advice and service is given free to the occupiers of private dwellinghouses.

No. of premises visited	..	..	..	..	843
No. of visits	..	..	..	..	2987
No. of baits laid	..	..	..	..	10228
No. of bodies recovered (rats)	..	..	..	..	1040
No. of rats estimated to be poisoned	..	..	..	..	3810
(estimate based on weight of poison bait taken)					

Factories Act.

Part I of the Act.

INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

PREMISES.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Written Inspections	Occupiers Notices	Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities..	69	8	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	283	49	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	1	—	—	—
Total	353	57	—	—

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				
	Found	Reme- died.	Referred to H.M.	In- spec- tor.	Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted.
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sanitary Conveniences</i> (S.7)					
Insufficient	—	1	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ..	3	5	—	2	—
Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	—	—	—
Total	4	7	—	2	—

*Part VIII of the Act—(Sections 110 and 111)***OUTWORK.**

Nature of Work.	No. of out-workers in August required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in list sending required lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome lists.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel Making etc. . .	8	—	—	—	—	—

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

During the year seven samples of fertiliser and three of feeding stuffs were submitted to the Agricultural Analyst.

One sample of fertiliser failed to comply with the statutory statement accompanying the fertiliser and a letter of warning was sent to the manufacturers by the Town Clerk.

Public Health Act, 1936—Legal Proceedings.

Proceedings were taken against two persons, one for keeping a moveable dwelling on one site more than forty-two consecutive days and continuing without holding a licence and the other for allowing land to be used for camping purposes similarly.

Both cases were dismissed.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Milk Supply.

Producers, Wholesale Traders and Retail Purveyors of Milk.

No. on Register	96
No. registered during the year	6

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations.

The following licences were granted :—

Licence to produce Tuberculin Tested Milk	2
Licence to produce Accredited Milk	2
Licence in respect of the establishment in which the process of pasteurising is carried on	2
Dealers licensee to use the designation Tuberculin Tested	10
Dealers licensee to use the designation Pasteurised	26

266 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. 243 were samples of designated milk, and of these, 45 failed to pass the tests prescribed by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations. 23 undesignated milks were also submitted and 10 of these were found to be unsatisfactory. All the samples were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln.

The following tables give the above information in more detail :—

Heat Treated Milks.

Designation.	No. of Samples	Passed.		Failed.		Unsatisfactory samples		Percentage.
		Meth Blue	Phosphatase.	Meth Blue	Phosphatase.	Number		
Pasteurised	127	91	110	6	15	20	15.7	
Heat Treated	34	30	26	2	7	8	23.5	
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Channel Islands	35	32	30	3	4	6	17.1	
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Totals	197	154	167	11	26	34	17.2	

All the samples taken were not submitted to both the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests. In the case of the Methylene Blue test the overnight atmospheric shade temperature exceeded 65°F on certain occasions. In the case of the Phosphatase test such tests were not applied in one week owing to a fault in one of the reagents used in the test.

Milks other than Heat Treated.

Designation	Samples	No. of Passed.		Failed.		Unsatisfactory samples		Percentage.
		Meth Blue	B. Coli.	Meth Blue.	B. Coli.	Number		
Tuberculin Tested (Channel Islands)	..	9	8	7	1	2	3	33.3
Tuberculin Tested (Certified)	..	11	9	7	2	4	5	45.4
Tuberculin Tested	..	9	8	8	1	1	1	11.1
Accredited	..	17	16	15	1	2	2	11.7
Undesignated	..	23	16	16	7	7	10	43.4
Totals	..	69	57	53	12	16	21	30.4

Examination for Tubercle Bacilli.

20 samples of milk were submitted for biological examination. One sample of raw milk was found to contain Tubercle Bacilli and this was referred to the Medical Officer of Health in whose area the milk was produced. Subsequently 4 cows in the milk herd were slaughtered and on post mortem showed evidence of tuberculosis. The milk of 21 other cows in the herd was submitted for biological test with negative results.

Pending the result of investigations arrangements were made, through the Milk Marketing Board, for the milk to be pasteurised.

All the samples taken in the city were examined at the Department of Pathology, City General Hospital, Sheffield.

Food and Drug Samples.

293 samples of food and drugs were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst who certified 247 samples genuine and 46 samples adulterated. The number of samples submitted per 1,000 population was 4.45.

The details of the samples procured, the number adulterated and the administrative action taken are given on following page.

Nature of Sample.	Formal.	Informal.	Genuine.	Adul-		Total.
				terated.	Total.	
Milk	37	148	167	18	185	
Ice Cream	6	17	17	6	23	
Olive Oil	—	2	2	—	2	
Compound Syrup of Figs	—	1	1	—	1	
Baking Powder	—	5	5	—	5	
Pudding Mixture	—	1	1	—	1	
Damson Jam	—	2	2	—	2	
Tea	—	2	2	—	2	
Saccharin Tablets	—	2	2	—	2	
Liquid Coffee and Chicory Essence	—	1	1	—	1	
Cocoa	—	1	1	—	1	
Plum Jam	—	1	1	—	1	
Self Raising Flour	—	4	4	—	4	
Yorkshire Pudding Mixture	—	1	1	—	1	
Sweetened Lemonade Powder	—	2	2	—	2	
Cake Mixture	—	1	1	—	1	
Plums in Syrup	—	1	—	1	1	
Digestive Fruits	—	1	1	—	1	
Pudding Powder	—	1	1	—	1	
Pastries	5	7	3	9	12	
Whisky	1	—	1	—	1	
Tea Seed Oil	1	—	1	—	1	
Toffee Wheat	1	—	1	—	1	
Sweetened Scone Mixture	—	1	1	—	1	
Mint Sauce	—	1	1	—	1	
Golden Raising Powder	—	2	2	—	2	
Campden Tablets	—	1	1	—	1	
Lime Juice	—	1	1	—	1	
Cream of Tartar	—	1	1	—	1	
Malt Vinegar	—	2	2	—	2	
Salad Dressing	—	1	1	—	1	
Salad Oil	—	1	1	—	1	
Sweet Pickle	—	1	1	—	1	
Arrowroot	—	1	1	—	1	
Topol Emulsion	1	—	—	—	1	
Solvat Emulsion	1	—	—	—	1	
Emulsion	1	—	1	—	1	
White Oil	3	—	—	3	3	
Greasing Compound	1	—	—	1	1	
Gum Karaya	—	1	1	—	1	
Spirit of Sal Volatile	3	5	4	4	8	
Tincture of Iodine	2	3	2	3	5	
Camphorated Oil	—	1	1	—	1	
Parrish's Chemical Food	—	1	1	—	1	
Lung Mixture	—	1	—	1	1	
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	—	1	1	—	1	
Aspirin Tablets	—	1	1	—	1	
Hospital Lozenges	—	1	1	—	1	
Bi-Carbonate of Soda	—	1	1	—	1	
 Totals	63	230	247	46	293	

*Adulterated Samples.**(a) Administrative Action Taken.*

Of the 46 samples adulterated, 25 were taken informally and 21 formally. Formal samples were subsequently taken when informal sampling had indicated adulteration. In 6 of such cases the formal samples proved genuine.

(b) Legal Proceedings.

Milk. Contained 5.6% added water. Freezing Point (Hortvet) —0.501°C.

Milk. Contained 10.8% added water. Freezing Point (Hortvet) —0.477°C.

Proceedings were taken against the producer in respect of each sample and the cases were dismissed. The producer then summoned his cowman who was fined £5 and £2 2s. 0d. costs.

Milk. Contained 10.7% added water. Freezing Point (Hortvet) —0.455°C.

The producer was fined £10 and £3 2s. 0d. costs.

Ice Cream. Contained 0.08% fat.

Case dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £4 8s. 0d. costs.

(c) Informal Action.

Letters of warning were sent to vendors, and in certain cases manufacturers, in the case of 6 samples of food and 2 samples of drugs.

4 of the food samples were pastries containing mineral oil and in addition to the letters of warning, a general warning was issued through the press to vendors and manufacturers and drawing the attention of the public to the serious danger involved in the use of mineral oil, in particular liquid paraffin, in the preparation of food.

Fat deficiencies in 4 milk samples were referred to the Milk Officer of the County Agricultural Executive Committee concerned.

In the case of one drug, a labelling offence had been committed and the case was referred to the Pharmaceutical Society.

Other Offences.

The following offences were dealt with informally :—

1. 2nd February. One pint of milk delivered to a customer in a dirty bottle.
2. 23rd March. A nail head found when a fruit bun purchased from a retailer was being cut into small pieces for a child of 18 months.
3. 4th June. The mummified body of a mouse found in 1 lb. of barley flakes delivered to a customer's private address.

Letters of warning were sent by the Town Clerk to the retailer in each case.

Ice Cream.

No. of Premises registered for manufacture	16
No. of sale of	87

Nine samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. The following table shows the number of samples qualifying for each of four grades suggested as a provisional guide to the bacterial cleanliness of ice cream.

All samples were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln, and the necessary apparatus for the test was not obtained by the laboratory until late in the year.

Provisional grades of Ice Cream :

Provisional Grade.	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue.	No. of samples.
1	4½ hours or more	3
2	2½—4 hours.	3
3	½—2 hours.	1
4	0	2
		—
		9

In Ministry of Health Circular 69/47 dated 10.4.47 it is suggested that if, out of the four grades recommended, ice cream consistently fails to reach grades 1 and 2, it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or of handling which call for further investigation.

17 informal and 6 formal samples were taken during the year for chemical examination.

Reports on these are included under the heading Food and Drugs samples.

Preserved Food.

78 premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food.

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods—other than Horse Flesh.

There are five licensed slaughterhouses in the City and three are used by the Ministry of Food, i.e. The City Abattoir and two Bacon Factories. The other two are not at present in use.

The number of food animals slaughtered and inspected at the three slaughterhouses was 27,169.

The following table shows the incidence of Tuberculosis and other diseases in the various classes of animals.

		<i>Cattle excl. Cows.</i>	<i>Cows.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>
Number killed ..	2,926	1,077	4,350	12,035	6,781	
Number inspected ..	2,926	1,077	4,350	12,035	6,781	
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.—</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	19	31	122	69	19	
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	850	491	6	244	370	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	29.69	48.46	2.94	2.60	5.73	
<i>Tuberculosis only.—</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	20	35	23		13	
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	546	448	16		511	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	19.34	44.84	0.89	—	7.72	

The incidence of tuberculosis in cows continues to remain very high, and in this connection it is disturbing to note that only five cows were slaughtered during the year under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938. In the seven years ending 1947 only thirty-two cows were slaughtered in the City under the same Order, an average of 4.7 per year.

Since the centralization of slaughtering commenced in the City in 1940, information has been given to the Local Authority concerned of all cases of tuberculosis found in cows on post-mortem examination.

The main conditions found under the heading "All Diseases except Tuberculosis" were—Immaturity, Injury, Moribund, Febrile, Sphaeraemia, Septic Pericarditis, Septic Mastitis, Septic Peritonitis, Septic Metritis, Septic Pneumonia, Emaciation, Dropsy, Black quarter, Umbilical Pyaemia, Joint ill, Uraemia, Pyelonephritis, Swine Fever, Swine Erysipelas, Johnes Disease and Lymphatic Leukaemia.

Horseflesh.

During the year the number of shops retailing horseflesh for human consumption decreased from six to two. This is not due to any less demand for horseflesh but to the difficulty in obtaining horses for slaughter.

The slaughterhouses supplying this horseflesh are situated in the

area of the North Kesteven Rural District Council. By arrangement with the North Kesteven Rural District Council the Chief Sanitary Inspector was appointed an Inspector to that Council in July, 1941, and since that date he has inspected all horses slaughtered for human consumption.

<i>No. of visits</i>	<i>No. of carcases inspected</i>
493	774

Approximate total weight of horseflesh and offal condemned as unfit for food and so disposed of as to prevent the same being used for human consumption :—

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>St.</i>
Horseflesh ..	6	13	6
Offal ..	—	10	4
	—	—	—
	7	4	2
	—	—	—

Inspections made at Food Shops and Places where Food is prepared or sold.

Food inspections other than meat	..	..	..	18,468
Slaughterhouses ..	..	..	..	956
English and Foreign Meat Shops	..	..	..	61
General Provision Shops	..	..	..	288
Fruit and Vegetable Shops	..	..	..	2
Fish Shops	..	..	..	24
Dairies and Milk Shops	..	..	..	202
Cowsheds ..	..	..	..	49
Markets ..	..	..	..	297
Horseflesh Shops ..	..	..	..	149
Ice cream dealers, manufacturers and shops	..	..	..	28
Cafe Bars ..	..	..	..	13
Restaurant kitchens, canteens, buffer depots	..	..	..	6
Bakehouses ..	..	..	..	26
Food poisoning investigations ..	..	..	..	83

Foods Condemned.

The amount of foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption was :—

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Sts.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Meat ..	40	14	4	0½
Offals ..	28	18	6	2
Fish ..	—	16	3	7½
Fruit, Vegetables & other food ..	9	16	7	2¾
	—	—	—	—
	80	6	4	12¾
	—	—	—	—

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